FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Anndemy of Music—Reburns, 1F. M. Opers, 1F. M.

Bijon Opers France—Adors 1F. M.

Casico—The Opers Baron. 8F. M.

Comedy Theatre—The Toy Fistol. 1F. M.

Brand Opers House—Alone in London. 8 F. M.

Grand Opers House—Alone in London. 8 F. M. Rarrigan's Park theotre—Leather Fatch. 1P. M. Keeter & Stal's—Frinces of Trebunds. 3 and 1 P. M. Moster & Halls-Frinces of Trebuints. 1 and at Lyarum Theatre-One of Our Gids. 8:37 M. Buddann Square i heatre-Rag ged. 1:38 P. M. Bow Windoor Theatre-Forgiven. 1 P. M. Nible's Garden-The ty Leaf. 1 P. M. Panarama—Nation or a and 50th at Penple's Theatre-The Stating Risk. 1 P. M. Standard Theatre-We, C. & Co. 5 P. M. Standard Theater—We, U. & Co. SF. M.
Star Theater—The Gavior. SP. M.
Steinway Mail—The Cowtor Plants. SP. M.
Sheinway Mail—The Cowtor Plants. SP. M.
Fhalin Theater—Sciwabenstwich SF. M.
Fany Pantor n—That Man from Galwy. Sand SP. M.
Under Square Theater—The Hanker's Daughter. SP. M.
Wallack's Theater—Valeria. SP. M.
St Avenue Theater—College Bawa. SP. M. An Avenue Theatre-Mikelo, AP. M

The Missouri Pacific was not able to start s single freight train yesterday, and this fact gave the strikers renewed confidence determination. The engineers early in the day agreed to haul freight trains if required to perform only their legitimate duties. When the attempt was made, however, to start a train the engineer concluded to side with the striking Knights rather than with his employers. All the brakemen rehas to work on freight trains. The strike therefore completely paralyzes business, and the railroads thus far have proved unable to perform their duties as common carriers. The Knights have submitted to their employers a proposition for a conference, and the terms upon which they will resume work. Last evening it was announced that the

Missouri Pacific had asked for a compromise with the Executive Committee of the Kulghts of Labor. Every hour increased the confidence of the strikers that they would win. Some of the striking miners in the bitu-

minous coal region have resumed work, but many of them are still holding out.

The Indian Bill.

The debate on the annual Indian Appro priation bill, which began in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, has led to general interchange of views upon the whole Indian problem.

The chief point developed by the discussion is a gradual change of ideas as to the possibilities of the reservation system. When the Indian Territory was constituted, it was hoped that it might ultimately become the dwelling place of most of the tribes of red men that should persist in living in communities of their own. The Indian nations first transported to that region came largely from the Carolinas, Georgia, and other Southern States, and their contentment with it was full of promise. The alimate was mild, the soil fertile, and it was well diversified with prairie and timbered land, while its extent was sufficient to support all the Indians in the country. So strongly did this idea of the future Indian | markable spectacle been witnessed by the Territory prevail that many years later, when the present so-called Oklahoma tract was acquired by the Government from the Indian tribes to whom it had been ceded, the reconveyance was accomplished by a stipulation that no whites should be allowed to settle upon it.

These ideas have recently undergone modification. Some of the greatest Indian calamities of the last ten years have originated solely from the effort to turn the In dian Territory to account according to the original plan. One of these was the Chevenne war that spread devastation in southern Kansas, and culminated in the Fort Robinson massacre. The Southern Chevennes had been comfortably established in the Indian Territory, and the notion prevailed that the Northern Cheyennes might be safely removed from their mountain homes and placed by their side. The experiment proved fatal. The newcomers ill, discontented, unhappy, and finally broke out on the warpath. Their their outbreak had been suppressed in blood, appeared in Washington to complain of the terrible mortality from sickness on their reservation. A second instance of the unfortunate results of trying to populate the Indian Territory with red men was that of the Poncas, whose pathetic story, ending in now so generally adopted, except by a their ultimate restoration to their northern climate, is still fresh in popular remembrance. A third instance is that of Chief Joseph's foreign lumber upon the free list Nez Percés, who, on their surrender to Gen. MILES, received assurances from him that he would try to have them restored to their ber is urgently demanded by all the northern homes at the junction of Oregon, prairie States, where cheap and abundant Idaho and Washington Territory. But the Government rejected his representations, sent this brave band to the Indian Territory and only last autumn the few who had survived the climate were mercifully released, after terrible havor from disease, to go back to their native air.

Such incidents have shown that the Indian Territory can never be the home of all the red men. Practically, that old idea must be bandoned, and the Indians must be governed and civilized, if possible, about where they now are. This being so, it becomes out of the question to hold the Government lands in the Indian Territory for Indians whom it would be a cruelty to send there. A removal of the restrictions now put on these lands should be obtained by giving the Indians soncerned liberal and generous compensation. In a still broader view, the question srises whether the policy of walling up the Indians against the influences of civilization is not a makeshift policy which ought now to be modified and by degrees abandoned? It was well meant and indeed necessary at one time, both for the protection of seattered settlers against Indians and of Indians against the encroachments of whites. But, as Capt. PRATE of the Carlisle school has said, it now shuts the Indians out from the advantages as well as the perils of contact with the whites. To gradually give the Indians the benefit of intercommunication. of traffic, and of participation in civilization and citizenship, by which they may turn to account their great, but at present unused. wealth as landowners, would seem a policy worth careful consideration.

The Pope's Memoirs.

It is a singularly interesting announcement that the memoirs of Pope Leo XIII. are now in course of preparation, under his authorigation, by Dr. BERNARD O'REILLY, and will soon be given to the world by American pub lishers, and in various languages. Such a book not only would be prized by millions of Catholics in Europe and America, but it would be welcomed by all students of the religious, political, and social changes of this

revolutionary century.

In the action of preceding Pontiffs there is a memorable precedent for the production of work which, while biographical in form. hould be substantially an autobiography Prus II., better known to scholars as Assas | to do it, it will deserve and receive the cen-

SYLVIUS, caused a secretary to set down at sure and the contempt of every unselfish and patriotic inhabitant of the United States. his dictation an account of his life, which Let us protect our industries by protecting had some striking points of likeness to that the forests, on which so many of them depend. of the present Pope. The family of Picco-LOMINI, like that of Pecci, was patrician Various Channels of Usefulness. and the lot of Prus II., like that of Leo XIII. was cast in one of the most troubled epochs of the history of the Papacy. Born in 1405, in the midst of the Great Schism, ÆNEAS

Sylvius beheld the patrimony of the

and Christendom rent asunder in the

count how his early manhood was spent in

the healing of the wounds inflicted on

the Papacy by a schism of half a century,

and we know that the last years of his

life, during which he held the Papal chair,

were devoted to a revival of the old crusad-

ing spirit and of the concerted action which

alone could rescue central Europe from the

fate of Constantinople. He was one of the

few men who, even in 1453, when the cross

was wrenched from St. Sophia and the wave

of infidel invasion seemed about to strike the

coasts of Italy, never for an hour despaired

of the Christian republic, and to him belongs

No one can fall to be impressed with the

similarity of these incidents and impulses in

the life of a former subject of Papal autobi-

ography to the circumstances and influences

to which the memoir of LEO XIII, will bear

witness. Born in 1810, when the temporal

power and even the spiritual authority of

the Roman Pontiffs were more nearly ex-

tinguished than they had been for four cen-

one of the most trusted agents of GREGORY

and order in the Italian possessions of the

Papacy, and in reasserting the moral ascend-

States of Europe. Like ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, he

was at once predisposed and qualified by ac-

quirement and character to appeal to public

opinion, and the wisdom of his constant

preference for moral agencies, though it pro-

voked the distrust of certain Papal Minis-

ters of the ANTONELLI type, has been dem-

onstrated by events. For, although he has

lived to see the Old Rome wrested from the

Papacy, as Pius II, saw the New Rome

torn from Christendom, yet the catastrophe,

instead of proving an irreparable disaster,

has seemed to give the crowning impulse to

a movement which for half a century had

extended the spiritual influence of the Roman

Church. Never, indeed, since conquered

Greece achieved the intellectual and moral

conquest of her conquerors, has a more re-

seeming vanquished than that presented to

the captive of the Vatican by the indomitable

spirit of the Catholies in Germany and Bel-

glum, and the amazing progress of Catholi-

The authorized life, in fact, the virtual au-

toblography, of any man permitted to occu-

by St. Peter's chair would be sure of com-

manding a vast audience. But, inasmuch as

the nineteenth is, next to the fifteenth cen-

that no modern Pontiff has had stronger mo-

Make Lumber Free.

No sensible or well-informed man can have

he slightest doubt as to the fate which

awaits Mr. Morrison's new effort in tariff

tinkering. Whatever becomes of it, how-

ever, as a whole, those clauses of his bill

which relate to the products of the forest

should receive the careful study and atten-

just as much as its industries. No system of

protection ever devised can properly be ex-

tended so as to needlessly destroy a natural

deposit like lumber of limited quantity, upon

which hundreds of industries are entirely

dependent for raw material. This idea is

few manufacturers and owenrs of pine

timber, that a proposition to put all

would probably be favorably received

and acted upon by Congress. Free lum-

lumber is essential to any development of

population and prosperity. It is needed in

when there will be no more Adirondack

forests, and it will be a positive benefit to

every State and to every American who lives

in a house made either wholly or in part of

wood. Free lumber will do more to preserve

and perpetuate our forests than a hundred

years of tree planting can accomplish, and

the passage of a free lumber measure by

Congress will be followed by immediate and

lasting results in national prosperity. The

lumber lords of Michigan and Wisconsin

and the timber thieves of Minuesota and

California will howl, but the country at large

We notice some ambiguity of expression in

the clause of Mr. Mourison's bill relating to

the lumber schedule. It was, no doubt, in-

tended that all classes of lumber should be

free, but, as we read the bill, a duty of one

dollar per thousand feet is still, as at present,

to be collected upon hemlock, whitewood,

sycamore, and basswood. Whitewood and

asswood stand for one and the same article,

which will, probably, never be imported into

this country. Sycamore hardly grows in

Canada at all, and of course never will be im-

ported. These varieties of wood were only

inserted in the existing tariff law by the pine

manufacturers in order to throw dust in the

eyes of the public, and so disguise the real

objects and intentions of the Lumber Ring. It

was probably supposed, too, that hemlock

lumber would never be in sufficient demand

in the States to make Canadian competi-

tion dangerous, but it was put into the

bill to help disguise the movement to make a boom in pine. The day has now

passed, however, when it is more profitable

to allow hemlock timber to rot on the ground

than it is to manufacture it into lumber, and

the owners of hemiock forests now get more

for them than could be realized twenty

years ago for the best pine in existence.

We need Canadian hemlock now just as

much as we need Canadian pine and spruce.

and no discrimination should be made be-

tween them. Let a bill be drawn in plain

English, therefore, making every product of

the forest-lumber, timber, hewed or

squared, boards, deals, shingles, piles, posts,

bark, and bark extracts-absolutely free,

and Congress will pass it. If it should fail

will be inestimably benefited.

New England; it will postpone the evil day

set by ÆNEAS SYLVIUS.

clsm among English-speaking peoples.

the credit of the federative policy which,

triumph at Lepanto.

According to Senator VEST's testimony, that gentleman bought one hundred shares of Fan-Electric stock for one thousand dollars in cash. He put in his money on the Church despoiled, its authority suspended, strength of certain representations made to him by his colleagues, Mr. GARLAND and Mr. HARRIS. On this investment he received one contest between Pope and Antipope. He dividend of either \$12 or \$15, he forgets which.

lived to see the Christian world suffer a still more grievous injury through the Ottoman Mr. GARLAND and Mr. HARRIS had already established themselves on the ground floor conquest of the New Rome founded on the Bosporus by the first imperial convert to of the speculative enterprise. Their interests cost them nothing in cash, beyond an Christianity, the New Rome hallowed by the pious traditions of eleven centuries, and insignificant assessment to pay the printer. They were only expected to contribute their which had been uncompromising in zeal for personal and official influence in monetizing the new faith when in Old Rome paganism was still potent. By these calamitous events the Rogers inventions-that is to say, in the whole career of ÆNEAS SYLVIUS WAS giving market value to paper absolutely overcast and moulded. His memoirs re-

worthless without their names. One of the earliest endeavors of Mr. GAR-LAND and Mr. HARRIS to make themselves useful resulted in the capture of Mr. VEST By their united efforts they brought him in. Instead of providing for Senator VEST a place with themselves on the ground floor, they politely ushered him up stairs into the second or third story. He paid cash, just as any other innocent investor did. He paid ten dollars a share where Mr. GARLAND and Mr. HARRIS had paid nothing beyond a trifling assessment which amounted, in Garland's oase, to \$195.32.

The process by which Mr. VEST was induced, as an outsider, to pay ten cents on long after he was dead, was crowned with the dollar for stock which Mr. GARLAND and Mr. HARRIS had obtained as a gift is clearly detailed by Mr. VEST in his sworn testimony; and it is very instructive. He never knew Rogens. When his attention was called to the Pan-Electric shares as a promising speculation somebody sent him to HARRIS. Senator HARRIS seems to have assumed an attitude of disinterested benevolence, "He stated," says Mr. VEST, "that none of the stock was in the market, and that, in turies-seeming to exist only by sufferance of fact, none had then been issued, but he would the French Emperor-young Pecci, like the see his associates in the enterprise, and, if youthful Piccolomini, did efficient service in they were willing, he would be very glad to the work of Church rehabilitation. He was let me have an interest equal to one hundred shares at \$10 a share." On further examination Mr. VEST added: "He told me it was a XVI, in the double task of reëstablishing law good thing, and spoke of Rocers as a good electrician." Mr. VEST asked his friend Harris something about the legal aspects ncy of the Holy See over the Catholic of the Pan-Electric patents, and Mr. HARRIS immediately referred him to Mr. GARLAND. The present head of the Department of Justice assured the inquiring investor that everything was all right. Senator VEST drew his check for \$1,000, and he now has the immense satisfaction of knowing that he paid the highest price at which the stock has ever been sold.

Mr. ISHAM G. HARRIS of Tennessee, who, with his own pockets crammed full of Pan-Electric shares issued gratis, kindly promised his friend VEST to let him have a hundred shares at the highest price ever paid, provided his associates in the enterprise were willing, assumes to speak with authority on the floor of the Senate as an acknowledged representative of President CLEVELAND'S Administration.

Mr. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND of Arkansas, who, with his pockets full, too, of shares for which he had paid nothing, supplied the legal information which induced his friend VEST to buy the stock, at the highest price ever paid, and to pay cash down, remains at the head of that Department of Pan-Justice.

The wide difference between the Pan-Elecricity of Attorney-General GARLAND and Senator HARRIS and the Pan-Electricity of Senator VEST must be kept in mind:

tury, the most momentous in the history of Europe as well as of the Papacy, it is patent GARLAND. VEST.
Cash investment. \$195.32 Cash investment. \$1,000 tives than Leo XIII. to follow the example

This comparison, unfavorable to Senator VEST as it may appear from the point of view of the speculative financier, is highly creditable to him as a statesman holding an office of public trust. Probably nothing that ever happened to the Missouri Senator is more fortunate for his reputation than the fact own agent, who had at first ascribed their tion of the present Congress. The natural that in the Pan-Electric transaction with his resolved never to touch that in the Pan-Electric transaction with his resolved never to touch that in the Pan-Electric transaction with his resolved never to touch that in the Pan-Electric transaction with his resolved never to touch the protected friends from Arkansas and Tennessee he was cards, became a millionaire, and was one of one of the monetized, so to say, and not one of the monetizers.

> It is sometimes better to be a lamb than to oe a shearer.

The Knights of Labor. The victories won by the Kuights of Laoor, and the new contests in which that powerful organization is almost every day engaging, make its future course a matter for much interesting speculation. Will it escape or conquer the dissensions to which many previous less influential combinations of workingmen have fallen a victim? Will its leaders go forward with increasing caution and moderation as the growing strength of the order makes its action more momenous? Hitherto they have borne them well in their important functions. Every new strike under their direction is a new and often a severe test. It is not to be expected that they shall not sometimes be hasty, or that their efforts will not in some cases be. and deserve to be, failures.

The great thing, after ail, is to be careful not to go too fast for public opinion, and to try and found themselves in every case upon the common sense and the sense of justice of the community. They ask for justice and they must render justice, and in the heat of controversy this will often be difficult, and may sometimes seem impossible. As long as the Knights of Labor attend in a businesslike spirit to their proper business of beltering the conditions of labor, as long as in their efforts toward that end the balance of wisdom and of justice inclines to their side, so long will they deserve to be prosperous and strong. They must not expect to accomplish too much or to accomplish it too soon. They must keep the public on their side.

After all, their strength, great and growing as it is, is still only a small part of the vast strength of labor. The power they are wielding, however, is of extraordinary significance, because it is teaching the necessity of the solidarity of labor. A movement of an injudicious character has airendy been suggested in Illinois to form a separate politcal party of the Knights of Labor; but the memorial of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Assembly of the Kuights in favor of the Hennepin Canal job does not give a high idea of the political wisdom of their caders in that State.

Our Own Evants yesterday tried to introduce executive business into an open session of the Senate. This was not the result of ignorance or design, but of inattention. EVARTS forgot where he was. He forgot whether the session was open or shut. He for got everything about him and around him, and mused placidly about the future. He heard a Republican Convention bellowing his name, he saw it in big print at the head of the ticket, he felt himself sweeping the country like a blizzard, shrill but irresistible. was just making up a bill of fare for his first state dinner when John Shraman's voice cut

As one dazed, Mr. Evants unconsciously pre-

sented the petition in his hand. He was not thinking of it. He was thinking of 1888, Pleasant pleasant dream!

It is evident that Governor HILL has done the right thing in the nominations he sent to the Senate on Wednesday.

We congratulate the Governor on the wisdom of his course in this important matter. If the Republican majority in the Senate should reject his mon, they will injure their own cause

and not the Governor's.

The common sense which the Governor has applied to this question, is of the nature of transcendent statesmanship.

Three phenomenal sums have been given this year for articles sold at auction, and yet the three purchasers have been recognized as among the most astute buyers known. The largest amount, \$45,500, was paid by Mr. Donal.D SMITH of Montreal for an oil painting of a sacred religious subject by JULES BRETON. The next price, \$29,000, was paid by the Dwyen Brothers for a three-year-old filly, Dewdrop. And a simple, small, undecorated, yet surpassingly beautiful porcelain bottle was sold for \$18,000 to Mr. W. T. WALTERS of Baltimore the first art conneisseur of the country, wh at the same time bought another one like it for

Philosophers can draw their own deductions.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser makes an extraordinary, and, if true, a most disgraceful charge against he Democratic members of the House. He charges that more than half of them have applied to be detailed to accompany Senator

MILLER's remains to California. A free trip across the continent and back, and plenty of champages in the rear car, may offer an attractive prospect to some people Doubtless there are plenty of Republican members, too, who are anxious to make a junketing iaunt out of a funeral.

The Democratic members, at least, cannot afford any scandal.

Mr. JACOB SHARP is evidently dissatisfied with the preliminary report of the Low committee. He was in a very bad temper yester-"The press be damned," eried Jacob to the reporters, and then fled to the solitude of

The press has been obliged to tell some very disagreeable truth about Mr. SHARP.

The Rev. J. L. SCUDDER of Minneapolis is in error when, in trying to prove that women are more fond of dancing than men, he says women will dance with each other by the hour, but men never dance except with women." We have seen in a dancing hall in dozens of couples in preference to the partner ship of young women who danced equally well This was undoubtedly evidence of the most undiluted love of dancing for its action and rhythm alone; but we take it that the love ingrained in the human heart for this historic exercise is the same whether in man or woman Man and woman are equal, except where woman is superior.

The death of Senator MILLER of California will give the Democrats an additional vote in the Senate until the next session of Congress as the election for the new Legislature to choose his successor will take place the coming fall. At present the Republicans have a majority of thirty-eight in the California Legisla ture, which is confined to the Assembly, the Senate being equally divided. California is one of the States which, under fair conditions should elect a Democrat to the Senate.

But this hope has been greatly diminished by the fight between contending factions, who seem to prefer the defeat of the party to the success of one over the other. The State ha been thrown away by this internal feud.

In 1880 Gen, HANCOCK had a majority ove GARFIELD of 78 in a poll of nearly 161,000. In 1882 the Democrats had a majority of 65 in the Legislature on joint ballot, and they elected an entire delegation to the last Congress. In 1383 Gen. STONEMAN WAS chosen Governor by a majority of 23.519. In 1884 a Republican Legislature and five of the six members of the House of Representatives were chosen as a re Buit of this reaction.

If the Democrats were now united or could put aside the factional feeling which has broken their power and impaired their usufulness, they might without serious difficulty redeem the errors that have led to the existing situation, and recover their control of the State.

The best sermon lately recorded against gambling with cards is by our esteemed con temporary, the Turf, Field and Farm, Mr. J. J. HILL, now of St. Paul, once started for a horse race on Long Island, and lost all his money to the boldest and most successful bidders at the recent Mongan sale of famous memory. That sale had endless uses.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will report adversely the foolish bill to double the rate of postage on fourth class matter. Right.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE DEMOCRACY Efforts to Restore and Premote Harmony

From the Herald,
Washington, March 10,—On Sunday evening contractive poulent gave you notice of a growing dis-metrion among fremocrats of both Houses to make mone effort toward a reconclination with the President This work has since gone on quietly, but with the purpose to effect an agreement on some terms not yet lefinitely formulated. It is well known that the con ness and opposition of the party in Congress has been a great grief to the President, and the Representatives and Senators who are endeavoring to bring about a better understanding get, therefore, a warm welcom from him.

Their aim and object is to get the President to reced from some of the policies announced in his message, and at the came time to induce him to be more liberal of his atronage. How far they will be able to move him i bim to change either on the silver policy or on the civil service policy, and while he is said to welcome discusdon and representation to him of the views of promi ent Democrats, in the end it seems now certain that to feet an agreement they will have to come to his view. Some of the Western leaders are holding out from the novement for reconciliation, because they fear that has nony in the party would keep Mr. Cleveland at its head and they are determined at all basards to secure the

The approach of the fall Congressional canvass make many Democratic Representatives auxious for part harmony. Without that they fear they cannot be re elected. There is a growing feeling among the Demo trats in both Houses that they will have great difficulty in carrying the House in November. As the Senate is ikely to remain Republican, if the new House should also be under Republican control the Democratic posi-ion would be unpleasant. This argument is brought with a good deal of force to the President. But he might safely reply that a Congress it publican in both branche sould not possibly treat him with less respect or mor persistently reject his recommendations than the present Democratic House and the Democratic leaders in the Senate.

A Charming Letter from Gen. Sherman

From the Philadelphia Press. WASHINGTON, March 9.—The reception at the presentative Wheeler's was a crush. Over 3.020 indications were usued, and nearly all the diplomation dilutar, congressions, and resident members of society sere good naturally parked within the limits of a not verticate private house. Gen Sterman received a card of havistion, and this was his res, ones:

A simple retrospect of twenty-two years reveal ozeph Wheeler, a General of Confederate cavairs hanging around me while enjoying a trip through the South for the good of the country. Now he is a member of Congress in a resultes country, with a loving wife and two grown daughters, inviting his old enemy t share in the feativities of his happy home. I am glad of it. May he and his enjoy the honor and happiness of a long life, but since the creation of governments among nen the like never appeared before

Mr. Pulliger is Reprehensible.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your re To the Edition of the Sun-Sir: Your re-marks about Congressman Pulitzer, editor of the World, in the Sus of March 11 are good and true. As he has in his paper a great deal to say about the dishousety and corruption of other chicks, and as he loudy called for the resignation of District Attorney Borabeimer because his private duties led him to neglect his official duties, so the people and justice call upon him to either resign or attend to his duties. His object, however, seems to be to have the asme and pay of a Congressman without rendering an equivalent in service.

Gilbert Massico, 203 Ewen street, Brooklyn.

JOHN A. LOGAN FOR PRESIDENT. Black Jack to Preparing to Capture the

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- If the opinion of the politicians who make Washington their headquarters during the sessions of Congress could prevail at the next Republican National Convention, John A. Logan would be the can didate of the party. He has undoubtedly gained strength among the leaders, some of whom have hitherto been accustomed to sneet

at his pretensions to the Presidency.

Two houses have attained distinction in different spheres during the present winter. That of Secretary Whitney has been marked for a profusion of expenditure and hospitality neve pefore witnessed in Washington. Se Fish was noted in his service as the head of the Department of State for unusual liberality as a host. His annual outlay was believed to exceed his salary four or five fold.

But Mr. Whitney paid more than that aggregate merely for improvements in the house he occupies as a tenant, with a condition in the lease by which he may become a future pur chaser. This large item was the mere beginning of entertainments on the most elegant and sumptuous scale, which have won admiration from the society of Washington.

Gen. Logan's house has been the resort of public men, politicians, and their families. frs. Logan is distinguished for great address, tact, and generous character, and is eminently skilful in management. In fact, her husband is largely indebted to these qualities of hers for his success at the last Senatorial election and for his present prominence. Mrs. Logan has drawn around her many attractive friends, so that her receptions have not only been popular. at very small expense. The guests came not to show their finery, nor for what they might eat or drink, but for the pleasure of social contact under a roof where the humblest were made qually welcome with the highest

The advocates of Gen. Logan depend mainly on his record as a volunteer soldier, expecting to rally that element to his support, and to draw considerably from the Democrats who served as volunteers in the civil war. He has distinctly and emphatically thrust aside all advances made to him for "the old ticket," which the friends of Blaine have pressed re cently with fresh zeal. Gen. Logan has stated in the most positive way that under no conditions would be consent to take a nomination for the second place, with Mr. Blaine or with any other candidate who may be nominated.

He affects no concealment about being an spirant himself for the first place, and he does not intend to be passive in his ambition. with the delusion that a nomination may come to him unsought. Gen. Logan has had too much experience in politics not to know that conventions are controlled by work, skill, management, and money. Accidents sometimes make candidates, as happened to the Great Fraud and to Garfield. But they are few and far between. Logan does not expect to be an accidental candidate.

NEW JERSKY LEGISLATION.

One Bridge Bill was Passed and Another

TRENTON, March 11 .- Thomas V. Cator adourned the House of Assembly to-day until Monday night. Mr. Cator is the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred that is urging the passage of the bill to bridge Washington street, Jersey City, at the Gap. The bill would have been reached on the calendar, and he was doubtful whether there were votes enough present to pass it. He therefore ley made the motion at his request, and on the spur of the moment it was put through.

The Spoaker afterward attacked Mr. Cator having systematically endeavored for three

having systematically endeavored for three days past to retard public business in order to prevent the Bridge bill from being reached.

Mr. Cator justified his action by saying that there was a conspiracy to bring up his bill today in the absence of its friends and kill it.

Mr. Seymour of Jersey City defled him to name a man that was in such a conspiracy, and other members joined in, and for some time Mr. Cator had a very lively time of it.

In order to keep Mr. Cator off the floor hereafter, the Speaker ordered all passes revoked, and will issue new ones on Monday. It is understood that all the lobbyists, no matter who they represent, will be left with Mr. Cator to kick their heels outside the door.

The Sennts passed the Staten Island Bridge bill—13 to 7. The present law forbids the bridging of navigable waters between this and any other State, except by consent of the Legislatere.

The Baltimore and Ohio lawyers claimed that

The Baltimore and Ohio lawyers claimed that The Baltimore and Ohlo lawyers claimed that railroad bridge was, in law, a viaduct, and that the law did not laterfere with them. The bill mentions "viaduct or fixed structure."
It is said that the Baltimore and Obio people believe that the Governor will vote the bill.
The Assembly managers presented the articles of impeachment of Prison Keeper Laverty to the Senste, and that body organized as court and summoned Mr. Laverty to appear on Transfer 1987.

court and summones at the sale of lands on fee for unpaid taxes and assessments passed the for unpaid taxes and assessments passed that the bill will be the financial salvation of Elizabeth, and will greatly aid Jersey City and

OLD SENATORS SURPRISED.

Blackburn and Evaris Introductor Excentive

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The Senate is a sleepy body. Yesterday the Hon. Joe Blackburn nearly threw old Gov. Harris and Mr. Edmunds into spasms by saying in open session:

"Mr. President, I am directed by the Comnittee on Navai Affairs to report favorably the nomination which I send to the desk."

What is that?" said Mr. Harris; "a nomination?" John Sherman clutched the gavel and seem-

ed dumfounded at the rash proposition of the Kentuckian to do in open session that which the Senate never does except in awful secrecy. Then he said:

Then he said:
"It will be withhold,"
"I beg pardon," said Blackburn.
To-day Mr. Evarts made a similar lapse. He rose and sent to the Clerk's desk, in open session, a petition of the lawvers of Albany for the confirmation of J. C. Matthews, the colored nominee for Recorder of Deeds. This is an executive matter. Mr. Evarts's cousin Sherman looked surprised, but he was charitable enough to believe that Cousin Evarts didn't know any better.

Vetoed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-The President has ethed the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des folios River lands in Iowa. He says he cannot but wink that every possible question that can be raised, or it least that ought to be raised, to any suit relating to hese lands, has been determined by the highest judicia authority in the land, and if any autorantial point re mans yet must led, he believes there is no difficulty in mains yet insectied, he believes there is no difficulty in precenting it to the proper frium).

If it he true that these are public lands, the declaration that they are so by enactment is a tirely unnecessary, and if they are wronging withheld from the flow-roment the duty and authority of the Attorney descrabes to added by the proposed legislation. If they are not public lands because the United States have conveyed them to others, the bit is subject to grave objections, as an attempt to de-fray vested rights and disturb interests which have long since become fixed.

Mr. Cirus W. Field's Grievance. Boston, March 11.-The Committee on Claim.

of the Legislature began the investigation to day of the claim of Corus W. Field and others for indemnity for non-fulfilment of contract. Their grievance is the after they had put in the highest bid for second more after they had put in the highest bid for second mort-gage bonds of the New York and New England Railroad offered for sais by the State of Massachusetta, the Gov-ernor and the Council rejected all bids and road the bonds to a private hidder. The less to the New York syndicate was \$242,010, which represents the difference helween their bid and the present value of the bonds. The counsel for Mr. Field and the other members of the syndicate asserted that the representatives of the State were in duty bound to deliver the bonds to the highest responsible bidder. The counsel for the State might initial that the right to reject any or all bids was ex-pressly reserved by the State. The hearing will be con-linued to-morrow.

Gen. Bearer for Governor of Pennsylvania From the Philadelphia Press. Popular sentiment points unmistakably to be homination of then. Beaver, and the politicians under these him if they should try.

The Pincet. Would you eaten business on the wing, Tuen daily advertise: You'll find it quite the proper thing Thus early in the days of apring

To seek the public eyes. And when you do so bear in mind That advertising merchants on t Tan Box the finest of its kind

DOINGS AT ALBANY.

Cov. Hill's Remarks About His Nominees-ALMAY, March 11 .- Nothing was said in the Senate to-day about the Governor's Health Officer and Quarantine Commission nominations. There will be a caucus upon them during the week after next. The rumor that a deal has been arranged is absolutely denied by every person concerned, and no one to-day confirms the statement generally made yesterday that the nominations will be confirmed.

Gov. Hill said this morning that he had done no more than to try to make suitable and good appointments. Dr. Phelps he knew to be a man of standing, the President of the Administrative Board of Bellevue Hospital, the surgeon to the Police Board, satisfactory to the Republicans, and fitted for the post to which he nominated him. Dr. Douglass the Governor met and entertained at the time of Gen. Grant's funeral, and then received a good impression of his character and ability. Mr. Higgins of Brooklyn, the Governor thought, would be surprised to read of his appointment. He is a

Brooklyn, the Governor thought, would be surprised to read of his appointment. He is a shrawd business man, the Governor said, and was on the Democratic State Committee in 1882. As to Mr. Marshall B. Blake, the Gov. Hill said that he was the son-in-law of John A. Dix, and a faithful official in the revenue service until his term expired several months ago. He was recommended by good Republicans. Senator Relliy opened to day's assistion of the Senate with a bill providing for a workingman's holiday. It sets forth that "the first Monday of September, to be known as 'Labor's Day,' in each year shall be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as a public holiday, and to the same extent as other public holidays now designated by law." It is backed by some formidable trades unions.

Senator Rellly otherwise distinguished himself by introducing the following peculiar bill, addressed to the elevated railroads, and covering also the news stands, restaurants, &c., in the Grand Central Depot:

Every railway that now uses, or shall hereafter use, any sisting platform, or approach, on or over a public highway, for any purpose other than receiving passenger, shall, on each 10 in of January, pay to the tromptral value, and the amount so assessed shall be a lien on the property and frauchise.

Senator Hopsradt presented a bill for the behavior of the contents of the second of the se

rectal value, and the amount so assessed shall be a firm on the property and franchise.

Senator Hoysradt presented a bill for the making of three additional Aqueduct Commissioners, a Republican, a Democrat, and a civil engineer, at \$5,000 a year, to be appending the fewerner with the consent of the Senate.

Senator Worth by request, as he said, introduced a bill repealing the provisions for an extra water supply for the dry goods district. This is an important matter, and it looks as though no New York Senator could be found who cared to identify himself with it.

Senator Fagan offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, ordering the Commissioners of Accounts of New York sity to investigate within ten days the accounts of the Dock Department in the Comproller's office. He said that he had been hindered at every point in his endravors to secure information relative to this department, and he gave warning that if this resolution did not bring the desired knowledges he would move for a Senatorial investigation of the department.

Senator Culien introduced a bill to repeal the Howe Height of Buildings bill, enacted last year after a notable struggle between the best sentiment of the city and the lobby in the employ of certain persons in the building trades. Other bills were as follows:

By Mr. Reilly-Fixing the monthly rental of telephones at 55 in New York and Brooklyn, and \$4 in all other

employ of certain persons in the building trades. Other bills were as follows:

By Mr. Re-lily-Fixing the monthly rental of telephones at \$5 in New York and Brooklyn, and \$4 in all other eities of over 100,000 population.

By Mr. Daly-Australiang the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix the astimate for the expenses of the Dock Department every year.

By Mr. Murphy-For nine tree public floating baths, under the control of the Decarment of Docks.

By Mr. Connelly-Providing that counties shall vote on prohibition within their county limits.

By Mr. Plunkiti-Repealing the law regarding taxation on benefited property for the Spuyten Duyvii improvement, and providing that money for the purchase of lands to improve the diarloss River shall be levied on all the property of the city.

By Mr. Murphy-To posision public school teachers at 70 years of age, after thirty consecutive years of teaching at one-fifth the amount of their annual salaries during the last five years of service.

By Mr. Tranharen-Incorporating Homer A. Nelson, W. W. Laman, Clarence Swawed, diplect Robertson, Jr., and twenty alters as the New York and Hudson valley Agneduct Company, to draw from the Adir or acks a varrangley for Hudson valley cities, with a capital of \$80,000,000.

The Appropriation bill passed the Senate un-

The Appropriation bill passed the Senate unaltered. It gives \$400,000 to the National Guard, or \$100,000 more than the Assembly allotted in the same bill.

Mr. Vedder made a fullle and unworthy effort to have Verplanck Colvin added to the Forestry Commission. He said one word from Caivin is worth 1,000 mean and is worth 1,000 trees. Colvin would serve without pay, he said. This Colvin is the man who earned a great deal of criticism and got out a number of moderately pretty photographs as superintendent of the Adirondack survey. Cleveland refused the appropriation for him one year and Gov. Hill did the same thing last year. The proposition was violently sat upon by the Senators.

In the Assembly Mr. Cantor introduced Senator Murphy's Gas Commission bill, attered so that in section 17 the provisions under which there may be consolidations of gas companies are all stricken out, and the bill now prohibits consolidations.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill giving the Dopartment of Public Parks exclusive control of Fifth avenue, from Fifty-ninth street to 110th Street, and the same shall be deemed part of Coutral Park.

Mr. Windolph introduced what he marked a

contral Park.

Mr. Windolph introduced what he marked a "lokal" bill for the appointment by the Mayor of a Registrar of Theatrical License, to held office five years, with two inspectors at \$2,500 a year, to be paid out of the license fees, which are to be \$500 a year. Sunday performances are to be \$500 a year.

are prohibited.

Mr. Lyon introduced the Arcade Railroad bill.

Mr. O'Brien's Capitol Appropriation bill was o House spont the evening in debatts Woman Suffrage bill. The bill was defeated by a vote of 63 to 52.

WOLFRAM'S LIABILITIES

Pretty Close to \$150,000-He had Represented that they were Nothing. An officer of the German Society said yes-

terday: "Wolfram's failure was not unexpected here.
For two years past frequent inquiries have been made by
us in regard to him, and complaints have been made by dividuals that they could not obtain the mone Wolfram had collected for them. " lie resorted to all kinds of excuses for not paying

up. Last August a note broker saked a prominent officer of the society to take up a note for \$1.820, drawn by of the society to take up a note for \$1.320, drawn by Wolfram & Ca., glass-sign manufacturers in Centre street. Banker Wolfram was interested in that from The note was endorsed by Gustar Grorge Wolfram, accompanied by a statement of assets and insbitties by Wolfram. It said that his assets were: Foreign money \$4,000; money in banks in Germany, \$15,000; loans advanced on 900 collection cases, \$14,000; money in savings and exchange banks, \$7,000; commission due on 90,000 collection cases, \$23,000; constituent on 10,000 collection cases, \$23,000; constituent on 10,000 collection cases, \$23,000; cash invested in Wolfram & Co., \$12,000; fortis, \$10,000; labilities, noise.

The solution of the solut

The ranges of the West are common expected to such an extent that there are no longer opportunity of large herds. One who tunities for the introduction of large herds. One who wishes now to engage in the business must purchase range and the herd occupying it. This state of affairs has caused capitalists to look clauwhers for a cattle Lieut Schwarks pronounces the best cattle country is the world. Others are studying the pampas countries of South America, and still others are attracted to old Mexico. Some well-known cattle men of Texas have engaged in the business in Paraguay, and quite a num ber of Colorado cattle men have invested in Mexico

Acting United States Trensurer.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-Sepator Morrill from the Committee on Finance, to day reported favorably the bill to authorize the appointment of a clerk in he Treasury to perform the duties of United State Treasurer in the event of the sharnes or third state. Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer for a term not to exceed thirty days at one time, provided that such appointment shall not be made until the official bond given by the Treasurer shall be unde to cover the acts of the person so appointed.

Logan's Report on Fitz John Porter.

WASHINGTON, March 11, -Senator Logan sub mitted the minority report of the Senate Military Com-mittee on the Fitz John Porter bill. It is the same report presented by the minority in the last Congress with the admitton of Gen. Logan's letter in reply to ven Grant's article in the North American Review, justifying the conduct of Fitz John Porter.

Jay Could at Key West.

KEY WEST, March 11 .- Mr. Jay Gould and family, who arrived here yesterlay on his yacht Ata-lants, spent the day in walking and riding about the island. This evening they entertained several guests on board the yacht.

Famous Phrases of the Last Drende. From the Uties Observer.

"Usufrnot"—S. J. Tildon.
"Bright Stulight of Publicity"—Manton Marble.
"Tura the Kasalis Out"—This Stw.
Kobesonism"—Tax Stw.
"Mare Eyed Goddess of Reform"—Henry Watterson.
Structural Washiness"—Wn. C. Whitney.
"Offensive Partisanship"—Grover Cleveland.
"Fullis Office is a Public Trust"—Grover Cleveland.
"Innocuous Dessetude"—Grover Cleveland.

THE ALDERHAN WHO WANTS TO TELL.

A Letter Sent Asking Him What be Beally

Knows About the Broadway Steal. The Grand Jury has not yet taken into consideration the letter supposed to be from ex-Alderman Miller, offering to tell all that the writer knows about the Aldermen's consent in 1884 to the grant of the Broadway Surface Railroad franchise, District Attorney Martina conferred with Judge Gildersleeve, and it was decided that Mr. Martine should write to the ex-Alderman, asking him to put in writing what he is prepared to tell the Grand Jury about the alleged bribery of Aldermen of 1834, This course was adopted to save the county the

about the alleged bribery of Aldermen of 1834.
This course was adopted to save the county the expense of bringing a witness from a distance, who, when he gets here, may have only hearsay evidence, of no value, to give the Grand Jury. The letter was sent, and a reply is not expected before the end of the week.

The Grand Jury, "said Mr. Martine." have, of course, been informed, through their forman, of the letter and its contents. But, after all, the letter is only a clue to further information, which must be put in legal form to justify the Grand Jury in acting. It goes without saying, it seems to me, that the Grand Jury cannot indict upon the allegations in a letter, which, after the indictment is found, might turn out to be based upon hearsay. I need hardly add that I shall do all in my power to learn what the man who volunteers lestimony knows, and to get it into the shape that it should be in to be acted upon by the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury do not seem to think that it is necessary for them to harrow the same ground that the Senate Gommittee has gone over very carefully and ably, and I agree with them. The Senate Committee has gone over very carefully and ably, and I agree with them. The Senate Committee has developed a great deal and are likely to develop much more. When these developments justify such action I shall lose not time in proceeding upon them."

Mr. Joseph E. Miller has received a letter

such action I shall lose no time in proceeding upon them."

Mr. Joseph E. Miller has received a letter from his brother, ex-Aiderman Miller, dated at Paiatka. Fla., on Tuesday last. The ex-Aiderman said his health was slowly improving. He had just reached Paiatka, having taken a sail up the St. John's River from Jacksonville, and he said he would return to Jacksonville probably in about three days. He said nothing about coming home or about the Broadway ranchise.

Mr. Joseph E. Miller said that the Idea that his brother, was coming home to tell any story

his brother was coming home to tell any story to the Grand Jury was preposterous. In the first place." he said. "his health wouldn't permit it, and in the second, he knows nothing about what the Aldermen got, if they got anythink. He was one of the Aldermen who was not at the special meeting and who didn't get the notice until six hours after the meeting was called. He voted for the resolution to sell franchises to the highest bidder."

ST. GEORGE NOT POPULIE.

East Shore Staten Island Merchants Want . Consting Freight Bont.

The men doing business on the cast and morth shores of Staten Island have been compelled to give the Rapid Transit Railroad Company and its methods a trial for nearly a week, and they are not satisfied with its operations. On Wednesday evening there was a mass meeting of business men who ship and there was a mass needing of business men who ship and receive freight to and from the various points on the east shors tool at Brown's Hotel, Staple ton, to consider what action should be taken to his various to consider what action should be taken to his various ton, the consider what action should be a superior to the staple to the taken to his various tool the consideration. The meeting was vary much in earnest said they were compelled to hand heavy loads from Clifton, Stapleton, and Tounkinsvihe to St. George in order to get ferrings to New York, and that the steep grades to and from St. George made it necessary to carry haif loads. This add d much tinnecessary expense to their business and they could not hear it without increasing their prices. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

was appointed to wait upon the Rapid Franki Kailroad Company.

Daily travellers over the line allege that the trips are hardly ever made on schedule time between local stations and New York.

The business mon have engaged two large ferryhoats which they intend to run as an independent freight ferry if the Rapid Trankil Company refuses them a special boat to coast the east shore.

DE MARKO MUST BE DISCHARGED.

Felontes Committed in the Post Office Cannot be Punished by the State.

Pierico de Marro, a civil service interpreting clerk in the registering department of the general Post office, was convicted in the General Sessions hat week Office, was convicted in the General Sessions has week of grand larceny in appropriating to his own use \$105 intrusted to him by Joseph Parocce, an Italian boothlack, to be sent in a registered letter to Italy. De Marro's counsel invoved in arrest of judgment upon the conviction, upon the ground that the General Sessions, being accounty and State court, had no jurisdiction over the alleged larceny, because it was committed, if at all, in the general Post Office, which is within the jurisdiction of the United States. Recorder Smyth handed down his decision yesterday. In it the Broot der says:

The larceny was committed within the United States Post Office building in the city of New York, which building stands upon lands convexed by the corporation of the city of New York to the United States, the jurisdiction of the State of New York in and way and Janual New York, except only as to the right of the state to execute evid and criminal processes. The Court has no jurisdiction to prosecute or punish the defendant tor the larceny committed by him, and judgment upon the verdict in this case must, therefore, be arrested and the defendant discharged.

SUNBEAMS.

-Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declares that New York invented the idea that Boston streets were made by building houses along the cow paths.

-The great ice palace at St. Paul is nearly it is covered with "frozen tears," and will soon be gone. -St. Louis claims that official figures give the value of Chicago property as \$137,326,980, and St Louis property as 674,153,730 more. Chicago should

-A colored railroad porter says of traveloes it ebery time, now, an' hits 'em fo' a dellar, shuah, -Robert Morris, a Georgia murderer, has heen sentenced to be hanged on April 16. When the Judge sentenced him he laughed, and to the Sheriff he said: "Send me plenty to est, so that I will be heavy

nough to break my neck when I fall." -A new gun, 50 calibre, has been tested in Kalamazoo, which, with one ounce of powder, drove a steel bullet two inches long through four frinch iron plates, and dented the fifth. It is said a cannon made on the same principle will throw a ball fifteen miles

-The Rev. J. S. Lane, pastor of the Hadlington M. E. Church of Philadelphia, on whose advice Abo Buzzard surrendered himself, insists that the fa-mous Pennsylvania outlaw was converted before he urrendered, and that he has been unjustly convicted and imprisoned. -We learn from Mr. A. T. B. De Witt that

the piece entitled "Ostler Jos," which has recently created so much sensation, was published by him in 1831 in a book compiled by Mr. G. Williams, the well-known The title then given to the piece was Phryne's Husband." -A drunken Louisvillian went into a broker's office where there were three boys employed. He ordered them to "fail in" at the coint of his platol, marched them to a back room, and there, under threats

immediate death, forced them to drink wine until they were all drunk and very sick. -The citizens of Augusta, Ga., are talking about resorting to force to drive the Chinese out of the town. It has long been the headquarters of Chinese immigration South, and there are hundreds there; and many new arrivals —the promise of more seem libely to result in a decided anti-Chin as movement.

-The usual story of the remarkable travels of a pin is at hand. This time the scene is laid in New ton. In, where thirteen years ago Mrs. Cyrns Gage dropped a pin in her ear. The pin in due course of time dropped into her threat and wasswallowed. The other day a doctor took it out of her left leg near the ankie.

- A prosperous farmer of Owingsville, Ky., A prosperous farmer of Owingaville, Ky., a well-preserved widower of over fitty has two some, who were both in love with the same girl. She found difficulty in deciding which to take, and the old man solved the problem by sending the boys off on mainess and marrying the girl himself while they were away. -A young colored woman called upon a Linolaton, Ga., Judge recently, and asked for a marriage

icer se. When the Judge asked for the name of her in lended husband she said she hadn't decided yet, but thought it would be a good thing to have a lecuse in case some man should offer himself. She didn't get it. -The big snow storm in Maine packed the rincipal streets in Dixmont with a drift officen feet high, and so solid that horses could be driven over it.

The young men and boys of the village tunnelled this drift, and, after two days' work, made a tunnel 175 fest long. 7 feet high, and 8 feet wide, through which teams were driven for several days. - Frank Carpenter, who was a Lieutenant n the Eighth Vermont Regiment, cherishes carefully copies of the Richmond Inquirer of 1804, its was then a prisoner in Libby prison, and was a subscriber to the Inquirer, paying \$20 for a three months' subscription.

He paid \$6 for the insertion of a personal, which was pied in New York and led to his release. -Dr. Henry Collier, a Georgia dentist, was set upon the other night by four negroes, who demand I his money. Putting his hand in his pocket and saying, "Well, I suppose I'll have to give it to you," by a sollef uffed a pistor and did give it to them. He silled o e, wounded another, captured the third and margined bill to the lockup. The fourth-footpad was in ky counch to

get away. ... The City of Pekin, which sailed from San Francisco for China last week, took 14 of Chinese. and there were a number of women and children. Des Chinaman in charge said that it was necessary to said

all such home because they grared trouble this comment, and wanted to get all out of the way who might be a burden on those who remain. Most of them went at the expense of the Chinese societies.